

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The federal *Clean Air Act* (CAA) requires certain sources in ozone non-attainment areas to implement control methods called *reasonably available control technology* (RACT).

The EPA defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology (i.e., devices, systems, process modification, or other apparatus or techniques that reduce air pollution) that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that all moderate and above nonattainment areas, have in place all RACT for source categories covered by a *Control Techniques Guidelines* (CTG) document and for major sources of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen. A local air agency adopts the control methods if it has a source in its ozone nonattainment area subject to a CTG. Alternatively, the local agency may declare that there are no sources in its ozone nonattainment area subject to a RACT requirement, and then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable.

This Board action declares that the [Air District] does not have any sources, and does not anticipate any sources, subject to EPA0453/B-16-001 Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Background

Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the federal CAA requires the [Air District] to submit a revision to the State Implementation Plan to implement RACT for each category of *volatile organic compound* (VOC) sources covered by a CTG document and for any major<sup>1</sup> stationary source not covered by a CTG document. Alternatively, areas may adopt a negative declaration documenting that the air district has no stationary sources or emitting facilities subject to the U.S. EPA CTG documents.

States and Air Districts shall submit negative declarations for those source categories for which they are not adopting CTG-based regulations (because they have no sources above the CTG recommended threshold) regardless of whether such negative declarations were made for an earlier SIP. This is necessary since there may now be sources in the nonattainment area that previously did not exist, or in areas where the boundaries of the nonattainment area have expanded, there may be sources in the new portion of the nonattainment area which should not be overlooked.

The negative declaration must go through the same public review requirements as any other SIP submittal.

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<sup>1</sup> The definition of a *major source* is dependent on the severity of the air quality problem in a region. For [Air District], [a moderate/serious/severe/extreme] nonattainment area, the major source threshold is a source that emits or has the potential to emit at least [100 / 50 / 25 / 10] tons per year of VOC or NO<sub>x</sub>.

## 2. Findings and Staff Recommendation

On October 27, 2016 ([ HYPERLINK "<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-10-27/pdf/2016-25923.pdf>" ]), the EPA released the Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry.

The District has reviewed its permit files and the emission inventory for its federal Clean Air Plan, [include any other information sources searched such as SIC Codes and telephone yellow pages], and has determined that there are no stationary sources or emitting facilities for the following CTG category. The District also does not anticipate these sources in the future.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT TITLE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
[ HYPERLINK " <a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-10/documents/2016-ctg-oil-and-gas.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-10/documents/2016-ctg-oil-and-gas.pdf</a> " ]	EPA-453/B-16-001